
Title: A Grammar of Orcish

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The Orcish tongue
may fall unpleasingly
'pon the ear, yet it
has within it a
complex grammar oft
misunderstood by
those who merely
hear the few broken
words of English our
orcish brothers
manage without
education.

These are the basic
rules of orcish:

Orcish has five
tenses: present, past,
future imperfect,
present interjectional,
and prehensile.

Examples: gugroflu,
gugrofloog, gugrobo,
gugroglu!, gugrogug.

All transitive verbs
in the prehensile
tense end in "ug."

Examples:
urgleighug,
biggugdaghgug,
curdakalmug.

All present
interjectional
conjugations start
with the letter G
unless the contain the
third declensive
accent of the letter U.

Examples:
ghothudunglug, but not

azhbuugub.

The past tense can only refer to events since the last meal, but the prehensile tense can refer to any event within reach.

The present tense is conjugated like the future imperfect tense, when the interrogative mode is used by pitching the sound a quarter-tone higher.

Orcish hath no concept of person, as in first person, third person, I, we, etc.

Orcish grammar relies upon the three cardinal rules of accretion, prefixing, and agglutination, in addition to pitch. In the former, phonemes combine into larger words which may contain full phrasal significance. In the second, prefixing specific phonetic sounds changes the subject of the sentence into object, interrogative, addressed individual, or dinner.

Agglutination occurs whenever four of the same letter are present in a word, in which case, any two of them may be removed or slurred.

Pitch changes the phoneme value of individual syllables, thus completely altering what a word may mean. The classic example is "Aktgluthugrot bigglogubuu dargilgaglug lublublub" which can mean "You are such a pretty

girl," "My mother ate
your primroses," or
"Jellyfish nose paints
alms potato,"
depending on pitch.

Orcish poetry often
relies upon repeating
the same phrase in
multiple pitches, even
changing pitch
midword. None of
this great art is
translatable.

The orcish language
uses the following
vowels: ab, ad, ag, akt,
at, augh, auh, azh, e,
i, o, oo, u, uu. The
vowel sound a is not
recognized as a vowel
and does not exist in
their alphabet.

The orcish alphabet is
best learned using the
classic rhyme
repeated at 23
different pitches:

Lugnog ghu blat
suggaroglug,
Gaghbuu dakdar ab
highugbo,

Gothnogbuim ad
gilgubbugbuilug
Bilgeaugh thurggulg
stuiggro!

A translation of the
first pitch:

Eat food, the first
letter is ab,
Kill people, next letter
is ad,
I forget the rest
But augh is in there
somewhere!

What follows is a
complete phonetic
library of the orcish
language:

ab, ad, ag, akt, alm,
at, augh, auh, azh,
ba, ba, bag, bar, baz,
bid, bilge, bo, bog, bog,
brui, bu, buad, bug,
bug, buil, buim, bum,
buo, buor, buu, ca,
car, clog, cro, cuk,
cur, da, dagh, dagh,
dak, dar, deak, der,

dil, dit, dor, dre, dri,
dru, du, dud, duf,
dug, dug, duh, dun,
eag, eg, egg, eichel,
ek, ep, ewk, faugh,
fid, flu, fog, foo,
foz, fruk, fu, fub,
fud, fun, fup, fur,
gaa, gag, gagh, gan,
gar, gh, gha, ghat,
ghed, ghig, gho, ghu,
gig, gil, gka, glu, glu,
glug, gna, gno, gnu,
gol, gom, goth, grunt,
grut, gu, gub, gub,
gug, gug, gugh, guk,
guk,